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LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the conclusions of the forty-ninth session of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, held on 30 December 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

The Federal Government, at its forty-ninth session on 30 December 1992, proceeding from the lasting commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to peace, security and cooperation, as well as from the necessity of an early normalization of its relations with the international community and subsequent consolidation of the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the strengthening of its position, adopted the following conclusions:

1. As regards the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is above all necessary to exert maximum efforts in order to achieve an early cease-fire and restore lasting peace which all parties will observe;

2. It is necessary that from its part the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia renders maximum support to the immediate resumption of the tripartite negotiations of the warring parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In doing so, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should continually let it be known that it will strictly abide by any agreement reached by the three constituent nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina related to their mutual relations and the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In its Declaration of 27 April 1992, the Federal Assembly made special emphasis that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against Bosnia and Herzegovina. This position should continuously be stressed, as well as our right to insist that Serbs living in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be allowed to have normal and free communication with their motherland and other Serbian regions concerning all issues and all fields of vital interest to them;

3. In the whole process of resolving the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, appropriate and permanent contacts between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serb leadership and people in Bosnia and Herzegovina are of great significance. Our involvement should centre on the establishment of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina as soon as possible and on respect for all legitimate rights of all peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bearing in mind the attitude of the entire international community towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the principles of international law, it is necessary that the Serb side in Bosnia and Herzegovina, too, takes account of the realities prevailing in this context;

4. Of particular importance is to ensure (not only militarily but politically as well) compliance with the Security Council resolution banning military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context, efforts should be made to apply the resolution strictly to all military flights, regardless of who might be operating the aircraft. Strict compliance with the resolution will most probably not require the adoption of a new Security Council resolution to enforce the previous one, which means that the use of force would be avoided;

5. The humanitarian aid ariving with great difficulty in Bosnia and Herzegovina (particularly in Sarajevo) is not sufficient, especially in winter

conditions. It is necessary to invest maximum efforts to intensify its delivery through the existing corridors and, if possible, open new ones as well. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should actively cooperate and assist the actions that are being undertaken by organizations within the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Food Council, etc.;

6. In order to end the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina as early as possible, we must continue to press the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Community to reverse the hitherto, by and large, one-sided approach of blaming only Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In dealing with foreign factors, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must act along these lines;

7. It is also exceptionally important to normalize as soon as possible relations with the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of equality and mutual recognition. With regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina it is necessary that an agreement be reached among the three peoples and with regard to Croatia that the Vance plan be applied consistently. In this process, in addition to normalizing relations, it is necessary to ensure extensive negotiations on the settlement of outstanding issues and define the optimal interests of the peoples living in the territory of the former Yugoslavia under newly created conditions.